

Fire Danger Area:

- CDC-South Valleys
- North Central IDPhandle
- South Valleys SIG
 - * Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards



Fire Danger Interpretation:

EXTREME -- Use extreme caution

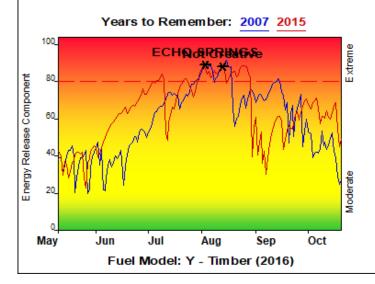
High -- Watch for change

Moderate -- Lower Potential, but always be aware

Maximum -- Highest Energy Release Component by 3 day period for 2005 - 2019

Average – shows peak fire season over 15 years (2460 observations) 90th Percentile – 10% of the 2460 days from 2005 - 2019 had an Energy Release Component above 79

Local Thresholds - Watch out: Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior: 20' Wind Speed over 15 mph, RH less than 20%, Temperature over 80, 1000-Hour Fuel Moisture less than 15



Remember what Fire Danger tells you:

Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends calculated from 2 pm temperature, humidity, daily temperature & rh ranges, and precip duration.

Wind is NOT part of ERC calculation.

✓ Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape — Fuel, Weather, Topography.
✓ Listen to weather forecasts — especially WIND.

Past Experience:

-In 2007, Low RH's (12%), high temps (92F), heavy fuels, slope driven runs and spotting up to ¼ mile resulted in fire growth of >500 acres on the Echo Springs fire.
-In 2015, daily record setting ERC's for the past two months coupled with temps near 100F and RH's in mid-teens allowed for significant drying of fuels. Record low 1000 hrs (8%) contributed to spread on dense canopied north aspects of the Not Creative fire.
-Pay attention to passing dry cold fronts, thermal belts and low live fuel moistures that can increase fire activity

-Also pay attention to indicators that the entire fuel complex is drying and becoming available and may lead to spread in areas not normally observed.

Responsible Agency: USFS, BLM, IDL, CDT

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